Because the operation of botanical nomenclatural rules tends to commemorate those who contribute to this field of botany, Dr. Foxworthy will be remembered longer for his work in systematic botany, chiefly in the Dipterocarpaceae, than for his more really and immediately important work on the sources, structure and uses of wood.

His friends, throughout the World, will cherish his memory as that of a perfect gentleman.—E. B. Copeland, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley.

GENERIC NAMES OF ALGAE PROPOSED FOR CONSERVATION. II.

George F. Papenfuss[1]

In a previous article in this journal, the writer (Papenfuss, 1947) drew attention to several well-established generic names of algae which appeared to be illegitimate and hence in need of conservation. Further work on the marine algae has brought to light a few additional names which might profitably be conserved. They are hereby proposed for conservation.

Chlorophycophyta

Percursaria Bory (Ulvaceae), Dict. class. hist. nat. 4: 393. 1823; and 13: 206. 1828.

versus

Percursaria Bonnemaison, Jour. Phys., Chimie, Hist. Nat. et Arts 94: 178. 1822.

Tetranema Areschoug. Phyc. scand., sect. posterior 418, pl. 2, fig. A. 1850. (Not *Tetranema* Bentham, 1843.)

Diplonema Kjellman, Alg. Arctic Sea 302. 1883. (Not *Diplonema* G. Don, 1838, nor *Diplonema* De Notaris, 1846.)

Type species: *Percursaria percursa* (Ag.) Bory (1828, p. 206).

Although *Percursaria* Bory is a monotypic genus, it has a wide distribution and has for a long time been known by this name. A few authors have regarded the genus as synonymous with *Enteromorpha* Link (1820) but the non-tubular thallus, with its two longitudinal rows of cells, clearly distinguishes *Percursaria* from *Enteromorpha.* The illegitimatizing homonym *Percursaria* Bonnemaison, which is based on *Scytonema compactum,* is synonymous with the schizophycean genus *Dichothrix* Zanardini (1858).

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[1] The greater part of the work connected with the preparation of this article was done while the writer held a Guggenheim Fellowship.

RHODOPHYCOPHYTA

PRIONITIS J. Agardh (Grateloupiaceae), Sp. alg. 2(1): 185. 1851.

versus

Prionitis Adanson, Fam. pl. 2: 499. 1763.

Zarnardinula De Toni fil., Not. nomencl. alg. VII, p. [6]. 1936.

Type species: *Prionitis lanceolata* (Harvey) Harvey (1853; see also Schmitz 1889, p. 452 = *Prionitis ligulata* J. Agardh, 1851).

As has been pointed out by J. De Toni (1936), the generic name *Prionitis* J. Agardh (1851) is a later homonym of *Prionitis* Adanson (1763), a genus of flowering plants. J. De Toni accordingly gave the name *Zanardinula* to the genus of algae and this epithet was subsequently adopted by Papenfuss (1944), Dawson (1945, 1946) and Doty (1947). Inasmuch as the name *Falcaria* Host (1827) has been conserved against *Prionitis* Adanson and since *Prionitis* J. Agardh has been the accepted name of a genus of algae for almost a century, it is suggested that this name be considered for conservation.

BINDERA Harvey (Rhodymeniaceae), Phyc. austr. 2, pl. 111 and accompanying text. 1859.

versus

Bindera Rafinesque, New fl. Amer. 4: 71. 1836 [1838].

Bindera J. Agardh, Linnaea 15: 36. 1841.

Webervanbossea De Toni fil., Not. nomencl. alg. VII, p. [5]. 1936.

Type species: *Bindera splachnoides* Harvey, *op. cit.*, pl. 111, figs. 1–2 (cf. Kylin, 1931, p. 5).

In 1936 J. De Toni proposed the name *Webervanbossea* as a substitute for *Bindera* Harvey (1859) because the latter epithet was illegitimatized by both *Bindera* Rafinesque (1838), a genus of flowering plants, and *Bindera* J. Agardh (1841), a genus of red algae. Since *Bindera* Rafinesque is a synonym of *Aster* Linnaeus (1753) and *Bindera* J. Agardh a synonym of *Spyridia* Harvey (in Hooker, 1833), there is no obstacle to the retention of *Bindera* Harvey if the name were legitimatized through conservation.

Although *Bindera* at present includes only three species (*B. splachnoides* Harvey, *B. kaliformis* J. Agardh and *B. Levringii* Lindauer ined.), the genus is of considerable morphological interest. Moreover, it commemorates the name of a man who did much for the furtherance of our knowledge of algae, and of whom Harvey (*loc. cit.*) wrote: ". . . I gladly take this opportunity of paying an old debt, by inscribing it with the name of Dr. [Nicholas] Binder, of Hamburg, an enthusiastic admirer of Algae, the possessor of a noble collection [elsewhere referred to by Harvey as 'one of the finest collections of Algae in Europe'], which he freely opens for the use of all interested in this branch of botany, and to whom I am personally under obligation for repeated contributions of valuable specimens."

Chauvinia Harvey (Delesseriaceae), Phyc. austr. 4, pl. 240 and accompanying text. 1862.

versus

Chauvinia Bory, Cryptogamia, in L. I. Duperrey, Voyage autour du monde, . . . , la Coquille, . . . , 2 (1): p. 204. 1829.

Vinassaella De Toni fil., Not. nomencl. alg. VII, p. [5], 1936.

Type species: *Chauvinia coriifolia* (Harv.) Harv. (cf. Kylin, 1924, pp. 12–13).

When Harvey described his genus *Chauvinia* in 1862, he credited it with three species, viz., *C. imbricata* (Aresch.) Harv. (= *Delesseria imbricata* Areschoug), *C. Hookeri* (Lyall) Harv. (= *Delesseria Hookeri* Lyall) and *C. coriifolia* (Harv.) Harv. (= *Delesseria coriifolia* Harvey). In the course of time, *Chauvinia imbricata* was removed by J. Agardh (1898, p. 174) to his newly established genus *Phitymophora,* where it serves as the lectotype of the genus (cf. Kylin, 1924, p. 13) and *C. Hookeri* was made by Kylin (1929) the type of a new (and at that time monotypic) genus, *Laingia.* Through the principle of residue, *Chauvinia coriifolia* thus came to serve as the type of *Chauvinia,* despite the fact that Schmitz in 1889 had designated *C. imbricata* as the lectotype of the genus.

Although J. Agardh (1898, p. 148) and Kylin (1924) seem to have overlooked the fact that Schmitz had designated *Chauvinia imbricata* as the lectotype of *Chauvinia,* there is considerable justification for their selection of *C. coriifolia* as the type of this genus. *Chauvinia* was, to be sure, established by Harvey in connection with his account of *C. imbricata* in 1862, but he had already, in 1860, in connection with his account of *Delesseria coriifolia,* come to realize the desirability of creating a separate genus for this species and *D. Hookeri.* To avoid the substitution of a new name for *Phitymophora,* it thus seems best to follow J. Agardh and Kylin in their choice of *Chauvinia coriifolia* as the type of *Chauvinia.* When J. De Toni (1936) substituted the name *Vinassaella* for *Chauvinia,* he also accepted *C. coriifolia* as the type of the genus.

Inasmuch as *Chauvinia* Bory (1829) is synonymous with *Caulerpa* Lamouroux (1809), there appears to be no obstacle to the continued use of *Chauvinia* Harvey and it is proposed that this name be considered for conservation. In addition to *C. coriifolia, Chauvinia* at present includes a species recently described by Børgesen (1945) under the name *C. Jadinii.*

Polyneura Kylin (Delesseriaceae), Delesseriaceen 33. 1924.

versus

Polyneura J. Agardh, Anal. alg., contin. 5: 58–60. 1899.

Type species: *Polyneura Hilliae* (Grev.) Kylin (*loc. cit.*).

The genus *Polyneura* Kylin (1924) has received general recognition, and it would be advantageous to conserve this name against the earlier homonym of *Polyneura* J. Agardh (1899).

This monotypic genus of J. Agardh was established on a species, *P. californica* J. Agardh, which Setchell and Gardner (1903, p. 304) have found to be representative of *Erythrophyllum* J. Agardh (1872), viz., *E. delesserioides* J. Agardh. The existence of the name *Polyneura* J. Agardh was brought to my attention by Mr. David Erskine of the University of California and I thank him for kindly agreeing to the inclusion of *Polyneura* Kylin in the present list of names proposed for conservation.

Martensia Hering (Delesseriaceae), Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 8(49): 92. 1841.

versus

Martensia Giseke, Prael. 207, 227, 249. 1792.

Hemitrema R. Brown, in S. L. Endlicher, Mant. bot. sistens gen. pl., suppl. 3: 50. 1843.

Mesotrema J. Agardh, Öfvers. K. Sv. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. 11: 110. 1854.

Capraella De Toni fil., Not. nomencl. alg. VII, p. [3]. 1936.

Type species: *Martensia elegans* Hering.

J. De Toni in 1936 drew attention to the fact that the algal genus *Martensia* Hering (1841) was illegitimatized by *Martensia* Giseke (1792), a genus of flowering plants, and he accordingly proposed the name *Capraella* for the genus of algae. Papenfuss (1942) pointed out, however, that the name *Mesotrema* J. Agardh (1854) was available for the genus of algae. *Hemitrema* R. Brown (1843) is illegitimate since it is based on isotype material of the type species of *Martensia* Hering, *M. elegans,* and was nomenclaturally superfluous when published [Int. Rules Bot. Nomencl., Sec. 12, Art. 60(1)].

In view of the fact that *Martensia* Giseke is a synonym of *Alpinia* Linnaeus (1753) and since *Martensia* Hering, named in honor of Dr. Georg Matthias von Martens, the author of "Die Tange der preussische Expedition nach Ost-Asien", has for more than a century been the accepted name for a very remarkable genus of reticulate algae (of some eight species), which has become well known through the monographic account of Svedelius (1908), it is proposed that *Martensia* Hering be considered for conservation.

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A CHANGE IN STATUS OF A MALVASTRUM FROM BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO

Ira L. Wiggins

In September, 1929, the late John W. Gillespie and I collected an attractive species of *Malvastrum* a few miles north of Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico. It was strikingly different from any representative of the genus growing in San Diego County, California, less than one hundred miles to the north. When we returned to Stanford University a description was written, a plate made to illustrate the "new species" and then, fortunately, the description and drawing were laid aside until a thorough check of types in eastern herbaria could be made. The scope of the research problem begun in 1929 had to be changed, and the *Malvastrum,* growing outside the confines of the Sonoran Desert, was not compared with types until recently. Dr. Reed C. Rollins has kindly permitted me to borrow the type of Asa Gray's *Malvastrum marrubioides* var. *paniculatum.* The plant collected in 1929 belongs to the same entity, but for reasons that will be discussed below it seems advisable to elevate the "variety" to specific rank. Accordingly the following new combination is proposed.

Malvastrum paniculatum (Gray) comb. nov. *Malvastrum marrubioides* var. *paniculatum* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 22: 290. 1887.

An erect or ascending openly branched shrub 1–2.5 m. tall, with stoutish, densely stellate-tomentose branches, the tomentum pale tawny to brownish; petioles 4–10 (or rarely to –15) mm. long, densely tomentose and somewhat scurfy; leaf-blades ovate to pentagonal-ovate, obscurely to distinctly 3-lobed, 1.5–4 cm. broad, 2–5 cm. long, or those on vigorous young shoots 8–10 cm.